NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 5


# Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser.

VOL. VI. NO. 44. MILTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY [illegible] 1828. WHOLE NO. 4

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

CONDITIONS.

The Gazette will be printed every Thursday morning at three Dollars per annum, payable in advance in every instance.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements, making a square or less, inserted the first time for fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, to be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Longer ones in proportion.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.


## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| FEB, 1828. | | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | MOON PHASE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last ☾ | h. 8 | m. 44a. |
| 28 | Thursday | 6 25 | 5 35 | New ○ | 15 | 34m |
| 29 | Friday | 6 24 | 5 36 | First ☽ | 22 | 27m |
| 1 | Saturday | 6 23 | 5 37 | Full ● | 1 | 42a |
| 2 | Sunday | 6 20 | 5 38 | | | |
| 3 | Monday | 6 19 | 5 39 | | | |
| 4 | Tuesday | 6 17 | 5 40 | | | |
| 5 | Wednesday | 6 16 | 5 41 | | | |

## JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Granville county, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, assembled at Oxford, on Tuesday 5th February, 1828, Gen. Jos. H. Bryan was appointed chairman, and Thomas I. Hunt, Secretary. The chairman having explained the purpose for which the meeting was assembled, on motion, ordered, that William M. Sneed, Robert B. Gilliam, Robert Potter, Thomas Turner, Dr. William V. Taylor, Augustus Burton, Willis Lewis, Dr. Willis L. Taylor, Dr. Thomas P. Hicks and Richard Bullock be appointed a committee to recommend and report such measures as will be proper to be adopted.—After retiring for about half an hour, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

The citizens of Granville county now assembled at Oxford, for the purpose of devising and adopting such measures, as may be proper, to aid the election of General Jackson, as the next President of the United States, consider that a detailed statement of the reasons which have induced them to reject the pretensions of Mr. Adams, for that office, and to determine them in their support of Gen. Jackson, as *quite necessary*.—It is enough that as *freemen* they have resolved on the course they mean to pursue. Nor will they impugn the motives of such o their fellow citizens as differ from them in opinion. They desire, that in this *free* country, and under our *free form* of Government, no citizen shall be stigmatised for an honest difference of opinion, whether that opinion be in coincidence with the sentiments of a minority or of a majority of the community.

1st. *Resolved* that this meeting will use all honourable means, to advance the just claims of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the next Presidency of the United States.

2nd. That a committee of correspondence, consisting of thirty persons, or more, if an increase shall be deemed necessary, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose dutyit shall be to consult and co-operate with others, in effectuating the object we have in view.

3rd. That William M. Sneed, Robert B. Gilliam, Thomas Turner, Joseph H. Bryan and James Nutt all be appointed delegates to attend any meeting that may be called in this Electoral District, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to be nominated as an Elector, and to supply any vacancy which may occur.

4th. That we concur with the citizens of Orange (friendly to the Election of Gen. Jackson) in the recommendation of Willie P. Mangum, as a suitable person to be voted for as an Elector for this District.

The foregoing Preamble and resolutions were read a first and second time, and upon the question being put, they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion, ordered that the number of persons present be ascertained, whereupon the Tellers appointed by the chairman, reported, that there were present, three hundred and twenty.

On motion, ordered that the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Star, Warrenton Reporter, Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Gazette.

JOS. H. BRYAN, *Chairman.*
THOS. I. HUNT, SEC.

---

The following is a letter or parts of a letter addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, upon the arrival of the intelligence of the victory at New Orleans in England.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

*My Lord*—Within the last week I have received a bundle of American newspapers for which I am indebted to a gentleman of that country, who left them with my publisher, with the remark, that he did not wish to see me; that I was personally unknown to him, but that he presumed I would turn them to good account. I really did not know what better account I could put them to than to peruse them instantly, and inform your Lordship of their contents.

The first paper I laid my hands on, was what they call in America, a country paper, and is published twice a week; it was headed in *large capitals* GLORIOUS NEWS, UNPARALLELED VICTORY! obtained by the AMERICAN ARMS, under GENERAL JACKSON, *at New Orleans*. This, naturally enough, caught my attention, and without disturbing another of them, I sat down to read it, thinking that you might like to hear what kind of a story Jonathan told of this battle; very little of which, as regards matter of fact, has yet come to the ears or understandings of the enlightened people of this island. Should I tell you that it was with astonishment that I read of this unexpected defeat and carnage of the forces, under Major General Packenham, the brother-in-law of our immortallized living general the Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Talavera; should I say, I, who have so often forewarned you of what would be the fate of all the armies you should send to America, should I own to you my astonishment at their being beaten and driven off the field by a Yankee general, what would your Lordship think? You certainly could not suppose, that, in this hour of your mortification I would attempt to insult your feelings, by presuming to flatter you; or that I would give you credit for plans and operations which met every disaster, by saying they merited otherwise.—No, indeed it is from no insulting motive of flattery, against which I know your deadly antipathy, but from real downright truth that I now declare to you, that when I read this disasterous account, astonishment is but a weak word to express my feelings.—My Lord, I was amazed! I was under the agony of an ague, and the very highest paroxysm of fever. I, who have ever said, from the very sailing of the 44th and 85th regiments, under General Ross, that they only went to meet disgrace; and which has proved as sure as many other things which I have told you. I, who have ever and anon, been repeating to you, that your sappers, your miners, and your rocketmen, were nothing a tall in comparison to a Kentuckyrifle, in the hands of a backwoodsman; shall I again own that I was amazed. I will not impose upon you, by saying, that I did not most religiously calculate, that the whole army under Gen. Packenham would be beaten, had they been twice the number; and you must recollect, my Lord, that I deprecated the cruelty of sending men from the continent *to* America, who were but just panting from their fights and fatigues in Spain and in France: yet, although I calculated on their being beaten, I did not expect to see them shot down, one hundred men, rank and file, for one of the enemy. No, this would indeed be arrogance, should I say it; it would be assuming a foresight for disaster, of which, I assure you, I have no pretensions; and had I ventured to predict it, I should have merited a straight waistcoat. * * * *

This military miracle, for I can call it nothing else, really places all Bonaparte's former victories in the shade; they bear no comparison; in a word, it has not its parallel any where. The strongest fortress that ever was besieged, Gibraltar itself; refer to history, my lord, I beg you, for three hundred years, and see if you find any thing like it. Gracious God!—It is too shocking for animadversion. Half a dozen more such expeditions, and I fear we should have scarcely men left to walk the parade at St. James, or to change duty at the Horse Guards. * * * *

And here I must not omit mentioning the reward of the American Congress bestowed upon their gallant officer, Gen. Jackson. Gallant, I am forced to call him, although he has been our severest enemy. I find in the paper before me, of the 6th Feb. (the latest I have) that Mr. Troup, a deputy from Georgia, recommended the adoption of a resolution, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Gen. Jackson, and, through him, to the brave officers and men under his command; and that the President be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck and presented him.—This resolution was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole house, and I regret that I have not the papers which confirm it, although I have no doubt that it met a unanimous adoption. This is the reward which the American government are in the habit of showing to bravery; and the bravest men in it neither looks for nor expects, a greater remuneration. Had General Jackson been less skilful, yet, had he shown perseverance, bravery, and patriotism, he would have received the approbation of his countrymen and his conscience, tho' perhaps, not the thanks of Congress. But alter the position, and let us suppose that Sir Edward Packehan had been successful; what would you and the British Parliament have done for Sir Edward? Would a dukedom have been too much for him had he gained possession of the *imbouchur* of the Mississippi, that great key to all the commerce of the Western States, even to the heart of Pennsylvania!—Would the dukedom of Orleans, in reversion, with a grant of as many thousand pounds sterling as there are stars in the firmanent, been too much, in your imagination, for the man who would have possessed himself of this magical padlock and key, which opened or closed at pleasure, the gates of all the commerce of a country seven times as large in extent, as England and Scotland together? And yet my lord, the American general who defended this all important *passe par tout*, more important than that of your secret cabinet, and who in defending it, gave such a lesson of military self defence, as never an army of the earth received before, is doubtless, well contented, satisfied and grateful, with the thanks of his countrymen; and I would wager that he values the little gold medal, in weight not above a doubloom, full as much or more, than you or your generals would value the dukedom and the estate. This is neither more nor less than the effect of education and habit. The American officer, or private, when he takes the field to defend his country, has but one object in view—to do his duty. Aggrandizement, military or civil honours never trouble his imagination; he has enlisted to fight, and fight he will; if honours acompany his exertions, so much the better. Pensions, places and pecuniary recompenses, are, as yet, unknown amongst this people; and I should not be surprised, on the disbandonment of the army, if Gen. Jackson himself should return to the ranks of private life, without one sixpence more pay than that which his commission entitled him to. * * * *

I have said, that Gen. Jackson was not educated for a military life; I made the assertion, which is uncommon with me, without being positive as to the fact; but taking for granted, that affairs, as regarded military minutiæ, on the breaking out of the war were pretty nearly as I left them in that country, I considered that I did not hazard much in saying so; however, in perusing my newspapers, (and I write as I read, with a view of guiding information) I met with an account of this said Gen. Jackson's career, and it confirms what I said before. The account which I have read is taken from a paper printed in Virginia, called the Richmond Enquirer: It states that he was born in North Carolina, and educated for the bar; that he was a member of the Tennessee convention; then a member of Assembly, and afterwards a senator of the U. States; since that a Judge of the Supreme Court; and having filled this station with honor, he turned his attention to military life, and soon rose to be a major general of militia. The account speaks highly of his private character and disposition, and states that he is about fifty-five years of age. * * *

My lord, history has hitherto confined herself to the *Maid* of Orleans, and the exploits she performed against our Henry's Generals Talbot and Salisbury. Hereafter, it will speak of the *Man* of Orleans, and it is well we should know who he was; and although not like the maid, inspired by a religious phrenzy, he was certainly inspired to do us more mischief in one fatal hour than a twelvemonth can repair. Whatever idea you may have of my heart, I assure you, in the language of sincerity, it aches on this occasion. Would to God, I had not to record it! This battle has cost me some agonies, in common with many of his majesty's subjects. The British troops on that day immortalized themseves for their bravery; never was more heroic gallantry displayed by men.—The Americans themselves attest it; and there were brave spirits who fell on that field deserving of a better memorial than the temper of the times can now afford them, whose valor should live in marble and in brass.

My lord, we have met dreadful humiliations in this contest; the supremacy of the British flag has been destroyed in the eyes of all Europe, and, what is still worse, in our own. All our demonstrations by land, have met with disaster upon disaster, not to say disgrace, except in one solitary instance—I mean the attack upon the capitol of Washington; & here we displayed a ferocity in setting fire to the President's house, and burning a library, for which the Americans pretend to accuse us of Vandalism. Notwithstanding all the injuries at home and abroad, which this unnecessary war has inflicted on us, the Times paper, when it heard that peace had been concluded at Ghent, instead of rejoicing, was the first to throw a firebrand in its face. 'Let us; says the Times, 'yet see one of our first generals sent out. Let us behold a British force in America, capable of intimidating Madison and his Congress. Let us hope to see the war concluded with one blow, that may not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.'—This is the language held out to deceive, and to irritate passions which should be assuaged. What would the Times want? What kind of generals? What kind of armies would he send out to subdue that country, which he considers as easily intimidated as the island of Jersey or Guernsey? Have we not had general's of the first talent, and the best of veteran troops employed? What a Drummond, a Ross, a Packenham and a Gibbs could not perform with a hundred thousand men, who could? Had the Duke of Wellington been at Orleans, what would have prevented his sharing the same fate of Packenham? He has no more claim to invulnerability than another man, and a Kentucky rifle would no more have missed fire, if directed against him, than against another—its mark it never misses.

The American papers state that the watchword and countersign of the English army was *beauty and booty*; for the honor of English officers, I doubt this statement. If one brave man was alive who fell on that field, I could ascertain the fact; and if I found the statement false, I would desire the Americans to contradict it, which I am convinced they would do upon a refutation properly authenticated. These people are generous as well as brave; they have displayed their generosity in many instances, which must have made an impression even upon yourself; they would use their best endeavours to take the life of their enemy; but they would no more strip him of his honor than they would a wounded soldier of his shirt. This assertion of the American newspapers is a stigma on all the military of the kingdom. As you, my lord, can easily ascertain the fact, I beg of you, if found, as I believe it is, a mistatement, you will for the honor of the army, contradict it.

I am, my Lord, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM COBBETT.

---

## NEW ORLEANS.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

### VISIT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The citizens of New Orleans during the past summer appointed a committee of arrangement to prepare for the reception of Gen. Andrew Jackson; a deputation of five gentlemen was appointed by them to proceed to Natches, to welcome him on his arrival, and to accompany him from thence to the capital of Louisiana.

The committee reached Natchez on the last of January, where the General, attended by Gen. Carroll, Gov. Houston Judge Overton, Gen. Dunlap, Dr. Shelby Maj. Lewis, Maj. Martin, Capt. Donaldson, and Maj. Lee, arrived in the steam-boat Pocahontas; on the 4th, the day previouslydesignated by him, Gen. Ripley on the part of the New Orleans deputation, there presented him an address in these terms:

SIR—the committee delegated for that purpose, by the citizens of New-Orleans, have, in obedience to their wishes, repaired to this metropolis of a sister State, to welcome your arrival on the lower Mississippi; and to greet you with the salutations of the people of Louisiana.

In performing this interesting duty, we cannot refrain from adverting to the circumstances attending your arrival in this country during the most glorious period of the late war with G. Britain, and contrasting them with the associations which every where surround you on the present occasion. Then you came at the head of an army of citizens soldiers, while a proud armament rode upon the waves of the Mexican sea, menacing New Orleans with impending devastation. Painful anxiety throbbed in every bosom and the most intense solicitude was depicted on every countenance. Now you arrive with all the surrounding circumstances of peace and tranquillity. Age forgets its decrepitude, to welcome you with its felicitations; while youth and beauty, sensible of the presence of those who have contributed so much to the welfare of their country, join the animated throng with all the consciousness of security and happiness.

Nor have the moral feelings of the country experienced a greater change since the memorable epoch, than has its physical appearance. Cultiva-

tion has sprung up in the very bosom of the wilderness. The forrest is disappearing before the toils of industrious enterprise. Science has established her institutions; religion has elevated her temples; commerce has expanded her blessings. For all these indications of a great and increasing prosperity, the citizens of Louisiana are duly sensible, that under GOD they are indebted to that gallant band, which, under your auspicious direction in the glorious campaign of 1814—15, saved our fair city from the horrors of desolation, and the whole state from the dangers of foreign domination.

Deeply penetrated, then, with indelible gratitude for your pre-eminent exertions in the dark hour of our peril, in behalf of a generous and enthusiastic people, we bid you a cordial welcome to that land, with which the glory of your name is indissolubly associated to the latest posterity.

To which the General replied as follows:

I receive, Sir, with gratitude and pleasure, the welcome, which, as the organ of their committee, you present me on the part of the citizens of New Orleans.

The retrospect which your committee are pleased to make to events in the late war with Great Britain, naturally suggests a comparison with the peace and prosperity that at present prevail in this delightful country.

Its advances in moral and physical improvement, great as they are, are but commensurate with the grandeur of its outline, and the intelligence of its populations; and they afford a gratifying assurance that it will never again be exposed to the trials of war or the dangers of conquest.

Our intimate knowledge of their worth and valor, enables me cordially to join in the sentiments of respect which you cherish for my companions in arms, to whose assistance under Providence. I was indebted for that success which you advert to with so much liberality. To you, sir, and to your colleagues, I tender the assurance of my perfect respect.

On the night of the fourth, the General with his suit left Natchez accompanied by the New Orleans deputation and reached the point above the city on the morning of the 8th, where he was met by a fleet of steamboats, eighteen in number, conveying many of the soldiers of the revolutionary war, and of the New Orleans battallion, and a multitude of citizens. The squadron of steamboats, decorated with flags accompanying the Pocahontas, on the deck of which were displayed twenty four American standards, proceeded to the battle-ground, each boat firing, in quick succession, as it passed the town, salutes, which were returned from the city, and various vessels in the harbor. Or arriving at the battle-ground, the general commitee of the citizens of New Orleans repaired on board of the Pocahontas, and informed Geu. Jackson, that his former companions in arms, and his fellow citizens, were prepared to receive him on the levee, which he so gallantly defended on the 8th of January, 1815. He then landed with his suit, and was conducted to the battle ground by Generals Planche, Labatut, La Coste, Col. Platt, Major Peire, and Col. Grymes, Dr. Ker, Col. Morgan, Major. Daquin, Capt. Raynard, Capt. de St. Romes, and A. Hennen, Col. Morse, and the shouts of the multitude, and under a salute of one hundred guns, from a bettery, commanded by Captain Dominiqueyou. He there received the greetings of a number of his old companions, and was addressed in the following words by Mr. John R. Grymes, one of his aids during the invasion:

GENERAL—I have been deputed by the citizans of New Orleans, and your old companions in arms, to receive you on this spot, consecrated to the honor and glory of our country, and in their name to testify to you their feelings on the occasion which has again brought us together.

To do this, no language at my command is adequate. But you, sir, will be able fully to appreciate them when I declare our solemn conviction that to your conduct on the memorable day whose anniversary we now celebrate, we are indebted for our homes, our liberties, our all. Accept, then, sir, every sentiment of gratitude which a devoted and patriotic people can feel towards him, who has preserved to them the inestimable blessings of our constitution, and the sacred institutions of our country; and our fervent prayers, that your deeds may meet with their just rewards from the present generations and their remembrance may extend to our latest posterity.

The General replied as follows:

SIR—Thirteen years have revolved, since, fellow citizens, and fellows in arms, we met on these plains.—Our country was then shaken by the storms of war, and we had repaired hither to resist its rudest shock. This lovely land, rich in its present aspect, and far richer in its future destinies—the pride of western commerce and the key of western independence, was insulted by invasion and threatened by conquest. An army strong in renown and powerful in numbers, haughty from success and eager for spoil, came from amidst distant seas to pour its pride and fury uppn Louisiana. Thls formidable foe we met—and though inferior in number and discipline; though not furnished with the regular means of defence; though hastily assembled from various states, we were determined to live or to die free; we acted with concert—we fought with confidence, and we conquered. The justice of our cause gave us courage, and the favour of Heaven granted us victory; and requited our days of toil, and nights of watching, with the glory of giving deliverance o our country and security to our fellow citizens. In common with them we have since enjoyed the fruits of peace, and pursuing the various callings of life, have been dispersed over different regions. But though separated by time and space, the bond of fraternity cemented on this field has not been wreakened; our countrymen hallowed it with their gratitude. With what pleasure do I embrace you again! In what language shall I express my emotions! Must I not regard this assembly of my martial brothers as a peculiar mark of the goodness of Providence? Shall I not esteem this concourse of my fellow citizens collected from distant quarters of the union, as evidence that the nation accept it as worthy of commemoration, and rejoices in bestowing its honors on those who shared its dangers? What greater good than this, within the sphere of human events, can fall to the lot of man? What higher incentive to the discharge of his duty as a citizen and soldier? And what an inspiring theme does it afford for our supplications to that God, in the hollow of whose hand is the fate of man and the destiny of nations!—These considerations prepare me to receive the cordial welcome with which I am honored, and in behalf of the valiant men, to whose perseverance and undaunted spirit, I owed my success, I receive it with pride and joy.

I thank you, sir, for the kind assurance of the regard of my fellew citizens. My conduct in defencing your city has been misunderstood by some and misrepresented by others; but this day's testimony in its favor repays me for injury and injustice, and is far more valuable, than any gratification which the pride of power or the pomp of office can confer. Most of you were witnesses of the scene in which I was engaged, and know the measures which I adopted, to destroy the proud foe and protect this fair city. From the part you acted and the relations you sustained, you are competent to weigh the circumstances by which I was surrounded, and to estimate the motives by which I was governed. Your approbation, therefore gives me consolation, and satisfies me that the course which I pursued was required by the interest and honour of the country. In that perilous crisis I thought it my duty to obey, in favor of my conntry, the great law of necessity, the great principle of self defence—to sacrifice the shadow for the substance, to save the constitution, by suspending, within the compass of sentinels, the impending action of certain legal forms. This step, I took, neither without reflection, nor without advice, nor without example. And when I review it, my mind adheres to the judgment which I then formed. Your approbation, I repeat, confirms this opinion. It will, I believe, signalized as it is by this public solemnity, have a higher effect. It will exhibit to posterity a salutary example of patriotism and justice, and thus be instrumental in securing our country from future dangers. Like the glory of that bright day which saw us rise into national existence, it may blaze on the altars of liberty and rekindle from age to age the sacred love of freemen for their country.

I salute you, fellow citizens, and embrace you, my brothers in arms, with my prayers to Heaven for your individual happiness, and for our country's glory.

Mr. Dovazac, also one of his aids, then addressed him as follows:

GENERAL.—I should be insensible indeed, if I could repress the deep feelings which crowd on my mind when, after viewing the surrounding scene, I cast my eyes on him whom I now address. This ground, made holy by deeds of eternal renown; this plain, where patriotism and valour triumphed over numbers and discipline—what nobler subject can be offered to the meditation of philosophy? what nobler theme can excite the genius of an inspired orator? But, when to these are now superadded, the shouts of an enthusiastic multitude, the roar of artillery, and the magnificent spectacle of so many floating palaces, displaying to the winds, as they glide along, the striped banners on which shine so bright the auspicious stars, the happy emblems of new born republics; I may be allowed to hope, that the inspiration of the scene may supply the talent which ought to have been possessed by him, on whom devolves the task of expressing the gratitude of his brother soldiers. It was a great and happy thought of the legislature of our country, to invite the conqueror of the 8th of January, to the field of his glory; there to gladden his eyes by the cheering spectacle of a nation's gratitude; to offer to his sight, after thirteen years had elapsed, crowned with the choicest gifts of nature, enriched by the tribute of commerce, of industry, and of the arts, Louisiana whom he had beheld in the days of her mourning, in the hour of calamity.

Prosperity (and we call on you, general, to witness it) does not harden the hearts of freemen, for it is in the midst of all the felicity which Providence can bestow on a favored people, that Louisianians delight to look back to an epoch marked by dread portents and actual perils; and it is at the very moment when they feel most intensely their present happiness, that they recall the remembrance of the day when you appeared among them for the first time.—You found them (they never will be found otherwise!) ready to pour out their heart's blood in defence of their country; but they had been waiting for a chief, for one firm of purpose, capable of breasting the approaching tempest. They were aware, that in such a crisis unity of command was their only safety, and that you alone could collect the scattered reeds, bind them together, and give them, thus united, a force that would defy all hostile efforts. You called on the brave, whenever born! & you uttered the sacred words, Honour! Country!

All hearts vibrated at the sound—what once was rivally, became emulation—what had been envy, was changed into a noble jealousy of fame. Various languages were spoken at these memorial lines, but in every tongue the valiant vowed to conquer or to die. You had inspired all your warriors with your own presaging hopes. We have come this day to salute, at the very instant when he treads again the hallowed gound, the hero of this great anniversary. We come too, like the Greeks of old, when they visited the field of Marathon, to honour the warriors whom fate forbade to join in the triumph they purchased at the price of their lives.

But why do I detain you so long, even on this field of your fame?—While these veteran soldiers press the hand of their chief, a whole city waits the return of the vessel which bears the guest of Louisiana.

The legislators of our county have suspended their deliberations; the multitude cover the banks of this great river; the temples are opened; the incense burns, ascending to Heaven together with the blessings of a grateful people. Go; happy conqueror Go! and hear the voice of mothers greeting the hero who brought them back their sons—Go! and hear the cheerings of the wives and daughters, from whom you averted the insults of a lawless soldiery. Go! and meet the kind, the rapturous welcome of the new generation—the children born since 1815, the future men of Louisiana, await also the deliverer of their fathers, the chieftain who already lives in history the equal of the heroes of ancient days.

To which the general thus replied:

SIR—Your language and imagination attest the fervour of the clime you inhabit, and do justice to the generous people you represent. They do justice also to my brave associates who enriched the field before us with glory, and filled it with recollections which so powerfully excite your enthusiasm, and are regarded with such liberal interest by your state.—While I rejoice with you in the prosperity of Louisiana, which smiles on the banks, and floats on the current of its majestic river, I take pleasure in reflecting that it is the just reward of the valour and patriotism she displayed under a pressure of danger, which valour and patriotism could alone have supported.

In this assembly I see many of her sons, whose swords opposed a rampart to the powerful foe, and whose lives were preserved in honour, because they were offered a sacrifice to glory. You, sir, are one of this chivalric band; and doubtless, when you witness this scene, you are filled with those emotions, which your fancy compares to the feelings of the soldiers of Miltiades, when they revisited the field of their victory.—Here I rejoice to meet you, and to mingle my exultation with yours, in the prosperity and glory of our common country.

The New York delegates, composed of Messrs. J. H. Hamilton, Saul Alley, and Thaddeus Phelps, were then presented to general Jackson, who was addressed by Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the delegates, as follows:—

SIR—We have been deputed by the republicans of the city and county of New York, 'to bear to you the congratulations on the return of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and to assure you, in their name, 'of the deep and grateful sense they entertain of your many and grateful public services, and especially of your defence of New Orleans, a defence 'which, in their judgment, stands unrivalled in the annals of war, and will adorn one of the proudest pages in the history of our republic,' we are further instructed to say, 'that they regard you as among the most distinguished and virtuous of their fellow citizens, that they remember with undiminished gratitude your long and faithful services, and that they unite with their republican fellow citizens throughout the union in the intention of marking their approbation of your public conduct by confering upon you the highest office in the gift of the people

We have the honor to present to you, General, in the name of the corporation of the city of New York, this medal struck in commemoration of the completion of the Erie Canal, with a copy of Mr. Colden's memoir on the Canals of the state of New York.

Having thus discharged the special trust confided to us, permit us, sir, to add, for ourselves individually, the expressions of our heartfelt concurrence with the sentiments which it has been made our duty to express to you in our character of delegates

Although we have no authority to speak for the great body of republicans throughout our state, save what may be derived from community of interests, common principles, and common sympathies, we believe we hazard nothing in expressing our decided conviction that their opinions, feelings and wishes are in perfect accordance with those of their brethren of the city.

Allow us further to add, sir, in the spiritt of frankness which should characterise the intercourse between freemen and those they delight to honor, that highly as the republicans of New-York, in common with their fellow citizens, estimate your military rervices, and vast as they deem the debt of gratitude which your country owes you, they would not in one opinion, consider these, taken by themselves, as alone constituting alone constituting a sufficient claim to that distinguished confidence which it is their pride to repose in you.

Their motives for a course which we believe they have deliberately marked out for themselves, and which they will pursue with unshaken confidence are of a higher character.

They advocate your election to the presidency—because, in your person is furnished the last and only appropriate instance in which the American people will have it in their power to select their chief magistrate from that revered band of patriots to whose heroism and sacrifices they are indebted for the inestimable privilege of choosing for themselves their own rulers.

Because, in the discharge of the numerous and highly important civil trusts to which you have been called from a very early period of our national existence almost to the present day, you have invariably evinced talents, prudence, and integrity alike honorable to yourself and conclusive to the public welfare.

Because, by declining or resigning the various civil and military offices conferred upon you, whenever in your judgment the public interest did not imperiously demand your services, you have uniformly manifested a spirit of disinterested and magnanimous patriotism; and proved your devotion to the great republican principle, that offices were created for the public welfare, and not for the gratification of individual interest or ambition.

Because, your official conduct has ever been marked by submission to the laws and constitution of your country, except in one instance, when the very existence of these laws and that constitution was in jeopardy, and you did not then hesitate to offer yourself a victim for the general welfare, by taking upon yourself a responsibility indispensibly necessary for public safety, but which none but those whose whole hearts are devoted to the cause of liberty and their country, would have had the generous courage to assume.

Finally, sir, the republicans of New York look upon you as eminently qualified for the high trust of the chief magistracy, because their observation of your long and dignified public life has convinced them that you cherish, with undiminished ardour, your attachment to those pure, wise, moderate republican principles of government which everyday is experience renders more dear to the whole American people, by some practical confirmation of their excellence and virtue.

Of those wise and beneficient principles, you are now the chosen champion; in their cause a great contest is now going on in your name, and as we trust under the guidance of of Providence.

*Fortunate man.*—Upon this glorious fieln thirteen years ago, it was your happy lot as the leader of a gallant army, to rescue one of the richest and fairest portions of the union from a foreign foe, and to identify your name forever with the military renown of the nation.

Here, again, we hail you in another and more honored character, as the destined chief of a great and grateful nation, called from your retirement by the voice of the people to renovate their government: In either character your principles are those of liberty and virtue—their fruits the honor of your couutry and the lasting happiness of your country, and the lasting happiness of her sons.

To which general Jackson made tee following reply;

GENTLEMEN.—The congratulations of my fellow citizens of the city and county of New York presented here and on the return of this day, accompanied with such unqualified assurances of their confidence and favor, fill me with no ordinary emotions. Sensible only of having discharged the duties allotted to me as a citizen of our common coutry

with an honest zeal to preserve and advance its prosperity, I was not prepared for the flattering distinction which you have conferred upon my exertions. I receive it as an evidence of the liberality and kindness of those who have authorized you to express it, and who, because Providence assigned me an instrumentality in the glorious struggle of the republic, are pleased to number me amongst its benefactors. I am more than compensated for my services, gentlemen, in being allowed to accept the tokens you present of the approbation of so numerous and patriotic a portion of my fellow citizens. This is the highest reward to which a citizen can aspire under our government, where by the spirit of its constitution the people control its operations and are devoted to its service. I pray you therefore, to assure your constituents of the high gratification your salutation has afforded me, and that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of this signal mark of their regard.

It is true, gentlemen, this fair portion of the west was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption of power, in my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred constitution and laws; and you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which threatened them by a suspension of their invaluable rights, than contend for their shadow amidst the arms of the enemy, and thereby sacrifice the substance forever; I shrank not from the responsibility which the crisis devolved upon me. Had I done otherwise, I should have thought myself a traitor to my country.

I receive with gratititude the high estimate which as individuals you, gentlemen, are pleased to give to my official conduct. That our government was constituted for the happiness of the people, and that its offices are the instruments of their will, and created for their welfare, are maxims which I learned from the fathers of our revolution. I am now too old to depart from them. They spring from the same source with the great principle of rotation in office, a principle which cannot be too solemly impressed upon the attention of the American people.—It is the channel of sovreignty through which their renovating influence is conveyed to every department of the government and the weak points in the system detected and fortified, so as to contribute to the defence of liberty. That you should consider my humble example as in any degree illustrating the value of this principle, is an honor which I shall ever prize.

This medal, commemorating the completion of the Erie canal, and the resolution referring to it, are received with feelings of peculiar satisfaction. A work displaying in such an eminent degree the resources of your state, gives to the councils from which it emanated, and by which it was prosecuted, a claim to lasting recollection. It presents to her sister states a model of improvement worthy of their imitation, and deserves to be celebrated by the fine arts.

The kind manner, gentlemen in which you have performed the duties confided to you on this occasion, has impressed me with the most lively sentiment of affection and regard; of which I beg of you to be assured, with the offer of my sincere prayers that you may be safely restored to the bosoms of your families and friends.

The ceremonies being completed the General, escorted by the fleet of steam boats, was conducted to the landing, in front of the house of Mr. Bernard Marigny; where he was waited by a committee appointed by both houses of the legislature of the state in conformity with the recommendation of Gov Johnson, to that honorable body, 'to take every measure, in order that our illustrious guest may be received and entertained, in a manner due to his distinguished services and honorable to Louisiana, and to unite in the expression of our respect and admiration for the patriot survivor to whom, under the favor of heaven, we are so much indebted.'

Mr Johnson the chairman of the committee, addressed the Gen. as follows.

GENERAL:—The people of the state of Louisiana have looked forward with the most intense interest and lively expectation, to the arrival of the anniversary of that glorious and ever memorable day, the 8th of January, which was to afford them the gratification of making you a hearty welcome to their state and its capital, and of indulging in all the inspiring associations, which the presence of the individual whom they 'delight to honour' is so eminently calculated to create.

That period has arrived, general, and the people hail it with joy, with hearts beating high, and filled with the strongest emotion of gratitude and affection for their friend and benefactor. With a deep sense of your worth, and acknowledging with unfeigned sincerity the link which connects you to them, they wait with impatience for the consumation of their first wish, and they will now be gratified.

The legislature of the state being convened, the two bodies have appointed a joint committee, of which I have the honour to be the humble organ, to announce to you that the executive, together with both branches of the general assembly, are in readiness to receive you in their hall, that you may join them and their fellow citizens in the celebration of this day, the anniversary of that which occupies so vast a space in their memories.

We cannot express to you, general, how much we are flattered by the distinction with which we have been honoured in being selected as the organ of the legislature to make this communication, and to accompany you into the bosom of that body which is eager to make you welcome.

We beg you, general, to accept our individual and sincere congratulations on your safe arrival, and the assurances of our high consideration.

To which the General made a feeling and impressive reply, a copy of which we have not been able to procure for publication.

The troops of the United States, commanded by Col. Taylor, the Natches Fencibles, commanded by Capt. Butler, the New-Orleans Legion, the Louisiana Guards, the Lafayette Riflemen, and the militia under the command of General Robeson, being drawn up to receive him—the General landed under a salute of artilery and the cheerings of the greatest assemblage of people ever collected in this city. The procession being formed by the marshals of the day, proceeded to the government house, where he was received by the Governor and both houses of the legislature, assembled in the hall of the house of representatives. Govenor Johnson then addressed the General as follows:

GENERAL JACKSON:—In the name of the state and its representatives assembled in this hall, I bid you welcome to Louisiana. Your presence here at any time, would be a source of the highest gratification. It is so peculiarly on the anniversary of the day rendered ever memorable by your glorious and decisive victory.

It would be vain in me to attempt an eulogium on your character or services; they are known and appreciated by the American people; they are renowned throughout the whole civilized world.

Permit me, therefore, again to welcome you to the land which your genius and valor saved, and whose freedom, prosperity and greatness, will be for ever associated with your illustrious name.

The general thus replied:

Language can convey but a faint idea of the feelings which I experience on this occasion. The opportunity afforded me by the kindness of the legislature of Louisiana, conveyed to me through you, sir, to salute once more my fellow citizens of the state and my old companions in arms on the field which their valor rendered glorious, was a favor commanding my warmest thanks. This additional evidence of regard manifested on my arrival and by the same distinguished body, imposes obligations for which I can make no suitable return. I can only offer the feeble tribute of a heart deeply penetrated by the partiality of my countrymen.

The responsibility assigned me on the memorable day we have met to commemorate, involved the salvation of the country, and, of necessity, all the resources which could be embodied for its defence, an honest use was made of it, which it pleased the Most High to crown with success.—To him, therefore, the great Disposer of events, and to the brave Louisianians, Kentuckians, Mississippians and Tennesseians, let our thanks be returned for the happy termination of the crises.

The prosperity which now blesses and enriches this vast emporium, your hospitable city, presents a pleasing contrast with the embarrassment and gloom which attended its invasion by the enemy. It also attests the importance of Louisiana to the Union, and sanctions the reward which you have so liberally bestowed upon the services of those gallant men who, in the hour of danger, considered the safety of the state their supreme rule of action.

Allow me to join you in the wish that the fruits of their labour, and of your wisdom, may continue to secure the happiness and the liberty of Louisiana.

At the the request of the Governor, and accompanied by him and his staff, the General then reviewed the troops.-After which, attended by the Governor and legislature, he proceede to the Cathedral, where an impressive discourse, prepared by the Reverend Father Antonio de Sedilla, was delivered by a young Clergyman, the length of which compels us to defer its publication.

To which the General replied in these words:—

REVEREND FATHER:—I received your benedictions with ardent gratitude. When I contemplate your long, useful and happy life, approaching fourscore years, faithlully spent in the service of tbe most high, in this sanctuary and amidst this grateful people, it inspires me with increased reverence for the religion which you teach. To your pious labors in this community, do I attribute, in a great degree, that deliverence from the invading foe, which crowned the valor of my comrades on the day of which this is the anniversary; for a moral and religious life is a constant appeal to the favor of heaven, and is a sure guarantee of faithful and heroic patriotism. That the fruits of your own rightousness, Reverend Father, may continue to flourish in the lives and hearts of your parishoners long after your spirit shall have received its reward in the mansions of bliss, is my fervent prayer. Permit me, with your assistance to return my most humble thanks to the Author of all good for his great mercies and for the benefits he has vouchsafed to bestow on me, but more especially for having made me and my brave associates, the instruments of his power on the occasion to which you have been pleased to refer.

Te deum was then chaunted. The cerimonies of the day being concluded the General was conducted by the Governor, the committee of the legislature and the committee of citizens to the house prepared for his reception.

---

*Distressing Occurrence.*—A person named Benjamin Ellis, and his son, were drowned by the breaking the ice in a pond in Plymouth, (Mass.) Jan 23. The son lost his life in attempting to rescue his father, who first fell in Several others narrowly escaped.

---

*Mr. Monroe*—A Letter has been received i Richmond, stating that Mr. Monroe lies dangerously ill.

---

*Sports of the season.*—A Charleston paper speakes of a basket of new *potatoes* which were planted in November last—But the Norfolk Herald of the 13th almost matches it for the Editor was shown the day before a number of Irish potatoes; the growth of the present season, taken from Colonel Watt's garden in Portsmouth, the largest of which was fourinches in circumference. It is stated also in a Charleston paper that pears, the fruit of this spring, have been seen in the town.

MILTON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1828.

Much interesting matter, among which is the proceedings of congress, have been omitted this week, to make room for the account of the reception of Gen. Jackson at Natchez and New Orleans.

---

*Melancholy Accident*—The Boston Evening Bulletin mentions, that, at the comb manufactory of Mess. Redfield & Co. near Saybrook, Conn. on the 25th ult a son of Dr. Thomas W. Hunter, of New-York aged 18 years, was killed in consequence of becoming entangled in the machinery. When drawn out he was alive, tho' speechles: and expired in a few minutes—The poor fellow was carried round twenty times by a revolving shaft which had caught his cloak before the movements of the machinery could be arrested

---

*Ohio.*—A recent Census has been taken, from which it appears, that the whole number of white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years: in 1827, was 147,754 In 1823, it was 124,625—Increase in 4 years 21,110.

---

*Alabama.*—By a recent Census the whole number of inhabitants was 244 041 of which, 91,908 are slaves, and 555 free people of color In 1820, the number was 127,901 being an increase in seven years, of 116,160—the population nearly doubling it self in 7 years. In the same time, the number of slaves has increased 49,429.

---

*Trouble in Canada.*—We learn from the Montreal papers that Samuel Gale, Esqr. Chief Magistrate, had left Montreal for New-York, where it is said he will take passage for England their to vindicate the cause of the executive in opposition to the Canada Deputies, who are about to depart for England in a few days.

---

*A Trick.*—A Mrs Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county Indianna, and the jailor good naturally permitted her to remain in the jail with him over night; early the next morning, she bid him an affectionate farewell and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailor discovered that *he* had departed leaving her in his place she having put on the breeches. *She* was shortly after discharged, and he has not since been heard from.

---

*U. S. Pensions.*—It appears that $564,000 of the United States appropriations for soldiers' pensions have been unclaimed. This is part perhaps, owing to the decease of pensioners, of whose death there should be a return made to the war or treasury department

**NOTICE.**

THE Pews of the Church, in Milton, will be rented for Cash, for the year ending 1st. March, 1829, on Saturday the 1st. of March next, at 2 o'clock, P M

By order of the Trustees,

Feb. 22, 1828. W. L. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

**NOTICE.**

I AGAIN solicit those indebted to the late firm of Douglas & Lewis to call and settle their accounts: as also those indebted to the subscriber Necessity will oblige me to resort to coercive measures with the delinquents, whice I hardly need say will be extremely painful to my feelings.

SAMUEL A. LOUGLAS

January 2, 1828 38—2m

*Milton Male Academy.*

MALBON KENYON A. M. will resume the exercises in this institution on Monday the 7th January 1828.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and Customers generally, for their patronage since he has been doing business in this place, and informs them, that he has a more general assortment of ready made work on hand, than he has ever had; he also requests those indebted to the shop to call and settle their accounts either by note or otherwise.

JESSE OWEN.

State of North Carolina.

CASWELL COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1828.*

John H Graves, Jr. vs. Joseph R Ward. } Original attachment, Levied in the Hands of John P. Harrison and him as garnishee,

It appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that Publication be made in the Milton Gazette for Six Successive Weeks, that he be and appear at our next County Court of pleas and quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Caswell, at the Court House in Caswell, on the Second Monday of March, 1828, then and there to plead to and defend said Suit, or otherwise judgment will be taken against him, and the property Levied on Condemned to the Plaintiffs recovery.

A COPY, Test.

PAUL A HARALSON, Clk.

Price adv $3 75 40—6w

State of North Carolina.

CASWELL COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions, Jan. Term 1828*

Robert M'KEE vs. Barnett Kemp } Original Attachments Levied on a tract of Land, adjoining the Lands of David Mitchell, Samuel Keeland & others, on the Waters of Hyco, supposed to contain one hundred and eleven Acres

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is Ordered by the Court that Publication be made in the Milton Gazette for the space of six Weeks, that he be and appear at Our next County Court of Pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the said County at the Court House in Caswell on the second monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, then and there to Replevy, plead to, and defend Said Suit or otherwise Judgment will be taken against him and the property Levied on, be condemned to the Plaintiffs recovery.

A COPY, Test.

PAUL A. HARALSON, Clk.

Price adv $3 50 40—6w

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS & WILLIAMS,

HAVE now the pleasure to inform their friends and customers generally that they have just received their **FALL SUPPLY**, consisting of an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries,

*Hard-ware and Cutlery,*

comprising almost every article in their line among which are

Blue, Black, Olive, and Oxford Mixed Cloths
Casimeres and Satinetts
Napt Cottons, Plains and Kearseys
Fearnaughts and Blankets
100 pieces London Prints and Plaid Calicoes, various shades and patterns
Cambrics, Muslins, Linnens, Lawn and Hollands,
Ribands, Cords, Gimps, Laces, Handkerchiefs and Gloves
Capes and Collars, a new and beautiful article
Hats, Shoes, Leather, Cheese, Nails, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Comment on prices and quality they deem unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

Cotton, Flax Seed, Beeswax and Tallow will be received at fair prices, opposite the Milton Hotel.

Nov. 19, 1827. 3—tf

DOCTORS

P. H. & R. W. THOMAS,

HAVE removed to their new office, next door to Mr Watkin's store where they have lately received and offer for sale an extensive supply of genuine articles, comprising every thing belonging to their line of business; among which are the following articles:

| | |
|---|---|
| Calomel and Tartar Emetic | Oil of Croton, Cinnamon, Cloves, Juniper, Annise & Wormseed |
| Epsom and G. Salts | Adhesive Plaster |
| Rochelle do | Pine Apple & Lemon Syrrups |
| Sub Carb. Soda. | Lamps |
| Tartaric acid. Quinine | Muriatic Acid |
| Ether, Cubebs | Limejuice & Opium |
| Spirits Nitre. Sulpher | Scammony & Paregoric |
| Balsom Copaiva | Black drop, & Laud |
| Aloes Assafoetida | Coriand. & Card. seed |
| Nitric & Sulph. acids | Blue & White Vitriol |
| Aqua Fortis, Nitre | Red & White Precipit. |
| Indigo and Madder | Quicksilver. Rust iron |
| Starch Coperas | Glass & Comp mortar |
| Jalap and Rhubarb | Hartshorn & Lamp Oil |
| Oil of Turpentine | Gold Leaf, &c. &c. |
| Linseed & Sweet Oil | |
| Borax, Gamboge | |
| Carb & Calc Magnes | |

Together with a large assortment of Patent Medicines Paints, dry and ground in oil Window Glass of assorted sizes Surgical Insruments. Dye Stuffs and Apothecary's Glass

To which we invite the attention of Physicians Merchants and our friends generally.

June, 7. 7—12m.

**NOTICE.**

IT is requested that those who hold subscriptions for building a Baptist Meeting House in Milton, will report to the Commissioners in this place the amount subscribed on or before the first Thursday in March next at which time and place all those who may wish to encourage and aid in the sandbuilding are requested to attend, especially those who are to furnish labour and materials.

January 1828

SHAD IN FEBRUARY

THE public are informed that the subscriber will commence hawling his sein about the 20th of February, when he will endeavor to supply all those who call with SHAD.

JOS. HOLLEY.

Coleraine, N. C.

29 Jan. 1828. 41—tM1

## POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves; to breathe round it a nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning."

TO S.

*An absent friend, on the death of a Father.*

The grave is now thy father's home,
To his silent rest they bore him;
The long deep sleep of death is his,
And the valley's sods are o'er him,
He has gone from all he loved on earth,
From all that his heart held dearest;
And far away the tear shall fall
When the sad night tale thou hearest.

A round that hearth which long has been
The scene of thy youthful gladness,
Is th own the darksome cloud of grief,
And each heart is bow'd with sadness.
From home, from friends, from kindred dear,
Stern death resistless tore him,
Whose flowing tears and heaving sighs
Bespoke the love they bore him.

No more thoul't know on thy return,
A father's fond carressing;
No more received when thou depart'st,
His own parental blessing.
The hand that led thy youthful steps
Thou'lt grasp again—Oh never'
His eye is closed, his heart is still.
And his voice is hushed forever.

But do not weep, that hope was his
That smooths the dying pillow,
That bous tho soul triumphant o'er
Deaths dark and cheerless billow.

## TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the 'establishment of the Turks in Europe, an historical Discourse,' lately published by Murray, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice is thus described:—

'The chief of the police, at Constantinople and other great towns, goes roud in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentences he gives. If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker; no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escapes. Inferior punishments are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice. If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smoking his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the mercilful word 'enough.'

It not unfrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian Minister had complained to the Vizier of an outrage that had been committed upon a person entitled to his protection. The Vizier made an horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the conference was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian. An English Ambassador, on another occasion, was also a witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the Vizier; when he rose up at the gates of the palace.'

The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons in their stead, is worthy of particular notice.

'Upon hearing a report of robbers a Pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, for each of which he is to receive a reward.

'Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. Any person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with [illegible] dangling by the horses' sides, [illegible] bearing in their looks of savage joy, whether the appearance of [illegible] than of [illegible] Torture is allowed by the Turkish jurisprudence, [illegible] least practised, in order to extort confession of guilt or of wealth. It must be said, however to the honour of the Turks, that they do not practice the cruel modes of execution authorised in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the criminal is quickly strangled; sometimes he is told that an order has come for his liberation, and his irons are knocked off; the bowstring is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment.'

---

*Anecdote of Cromwell.*—The following traditionary anecdote of Cromwell is from the relation of an old man, who had heard it repeated many times in his youth by some ancient members of his family. During the times of the commonwealth, there befel a scarcity of corn in consequence of a short harvest. Though it was known that the preceding years had produced plentiful crops, yet the farmers of these days, like forestallers and controllers of the markets in later times, artificially increased the scarcity by withholding their grain from the public till a famine appeared to threaten the metropolis. Upon a market day (I was told by my narrator) at Uxbridge, a stout, rubicund, respectable, gentlemanly man, dressed like a substantial country yeoman, purchased nearly all the supply of grain in the market. The farmers, supposing him to be employed by some merchants, or probably by goverment, were well pleased with him, and invited him to dine at one of the inns in their company, which invitation he accepted. After dinner whilst regaling themselves over their tankards, &c. he told them he had a large commission for corn and was disposed to give a good price. He likewise offered a premium to him who brought the greatest quantity for sale. Accordingly, on the next market day, Uxbridge had never displayed a larger supply of corn. Then too our substantial yeoman, with several attendants and bags of gold. He purchased and paid for nearly all the grain that was brought. The competition among the farmers for the prize had emptied many a groaning granary, and the lucky farmer who had brought the greatest quantity was called for by the gentlemanly purchaser, to receive at his hands the promised douceur. Exultingly he received and pocketed the money; but as he was turning away from his liberal customer, he was asked by that gentleman to return him two pence, which the farmer did accordingly. The gentleman, with a commanding air, and a severe tone thus addressed him:—'Dost thou know what thy two pence is for?' He answered, 'No.' 'Well then, I'll tell thee. I considered that thou art the greatest rogue in this market. This two pence is to purchase a chord to hang thee withal. Corporal Stubbs,' addressing one of his pretended servants, 'there lives a cord twister over the way. With this two pence buy thee a rope, and hang this fellow upon the sign post of this very house, a warning to all such accursed Acbans: for surely, as saith the scripture, 'cursed is he that withholdeth bread from the poor.' The immediate execution of the farmer took place, for it was Cromwell who commanded it, and Uxbridge market, for the future, was well and regularly supplied with gram.

---

*An Irishman who was employed on the canal last spring at Mears, was observed one day very intently watching a read headed woodpecker while it was "tapping a hollow beach tree" On being asked what attracted his attention so marvellously—'I am speering,"said he,"at the strange baste upon yonder tree—for sure enough the silly crathur has knocked his face against it till his head is all a gore of blood."*

---

*An Apology*—The following whimsical note from a neighbouring gentleman who had promised to be present at an entertainment, was received by the inviter: 'Dear sir, you may reduce your turtle soup two quarts, for be minds a brace of [illegible] my devilish jaws [illegible] given me notice, since last night, that they are not likely to qualify by to morrow, at any rate. The fact is, that, by putting on a damp shirt, I have taken a severe cold in my teeth and gums, so that the former refuse to meet by an inch and seven-eighths; but should they relent in time, you may yet expect to see me at six.'

---

An Irishman, accused of marrying six wives, on being asked how he could be such a hardened villian as to delude so many, replied with great nonchalance, 'Why, plase your worship, I was trying to get a good one.'

---

Worthy to love, & fondly to devote ourselves to the happiness of another, who deserves our highest regard, is not condemed by religion. It is not even a weakness which it permits and deplores; but a virtue which it sanctions and commands. And the heart that is deceived or betrayed, need not augment its anguish by self reproach. Love is not only an innocent, but a noble passion,

---

'We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants. If they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.'—It is fortunate that this is leap year.

---

The female heart may be compared to a garden, which, when well cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits and flowers, to regale the soul and delight the eyes; ut when neglected, producing a crop of the most noxious weeds; large and flourishing because their growth i in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil from which they spring. Then let this ground be faithfully cultivated; let the mind of the young and beautiful female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of women, though unliminished in power will be like the diamond of the desert' sparkling and pure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten and unknown; or pouring its refreshing streams through every avenue of social and moral habit.

---

*Religion never to be treated with levity.*—Impress your minds with reverence for all that is sacred. Let not wantonness of youthful spirits, nor compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies Besides the guilt which is thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of petulence and presumption to youth than the affectation of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind; which, vain of the first smattering of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of making revere At the same time you are not to imagine, that when exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to become more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years, or to erect yourself into supercillious reprovers of those around you.—The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It is social, kind, and cheerful; far removed from the gloomy and illiberal superstition which clouds the brows, sharpens the tempers, dejects the spirits, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the duties of active life.—Of such religion, discover, on every proper occasion, that you are not ashamed, but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world.

Blair.

---

*Dangerous attractions.*—A Danish Journal offers the following anecdote. 'During several months past, a number of individuals, especially young men bewildered by ambition have put themselves to death by throwing themselves from the Round Tower; and to prevent these misfortunes, it has been found necessary to station sentinels at the place. The same precaution is resorted to in Norway, with regard to a lake in the neighbourhood of Bergen. In [illegible] nearly deep, surrounded by [illegible] rocks, the lake spreads its still and motionless water, so effectually concealed from the light of day, that the stars may be discerned in the midst at noon day. The birds collections of a kind attractive power resident in this vast gulf, dare not attempt to pass it. Who ever visits it after having with great exertions, clambered up the barrier of rocks around it, experiences a most uncontrolable desire to throw himself into this *heaven reversed.* It may be refered to the same kind of delusive feeling which is suffered when, in a small boat, crossing a still water, so perfectly transparent that every stone at the bottom may be seen; it seems to invite passengers to enter and the passenger feels willing to comply. The Norwegians attribnte this sensation to the magic power of the nymphs, or Nixes, who are still supposed to people every river and lake in the romantic districts of Scandinavia.

---

*'The Ruling Passion.*—We witnessed a few days since a specimen of the *ruling passion*, which amused us considerably, till the second thought forced us into a moralizing mood. While standing on the step in front of our host's, a horse which had been fastened near a store opposite some how got loose, and throwing his heels and the mud high in the air, darted away with the speed of a racer under whip and spur. Some persons informed the owner, who was within when he rushed out into the street bawling, like Richard at Bosworth 'My horse! My horse! why don't you stop my horse?' 'Here's your jug,' said a lad, picking up a sack which had fallen from the saddle, with the article in one end and a stone to balancc it in the other, 'here's your jug, sir.' 'O, very, well returned the man in a subdued voice, 'if the *jug* is safe let the *horse* go to ——.'

*Onondaga N Y. Jour.*

---


# MILTON
## Female Academy.

IT is thought due to the character of the institution, to recommend it to the public by a more extended notice of its regulations. The present superintendents, the Rev Mr. PENICK, and the Misses M. and E. SMITH, are anxious to render it, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interest of Female Education; and if their most zealous of forts, directed by a considerable experience n teaching, can ensure success, they hope to succeed Their principal aim will be to discipline and invigorate the mind; to form it to habits of reflection; and to give to their pupil, such an acquaintance with general subjects with books, and methods of acquiring knowledge, as will prepare them to study with advantage hereafter, to become ornaments in the best circles of society, *and Lights in the world* To effect this they only require children of a tolerable capacity, and these children a proper length of time under their direction. Capacity cannot be created where it does not exist, nor can the best capacity be cultivated without time.

A full course, at this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five o six of which will run through the whol course.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar; Geography, Ancient, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History U. S.; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Mnemonics; Chronology; Mythology; History, Ancient and Modern, Profane, and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, when there is time, some general attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught, as far as possible, to all the students Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work to any who may desire it.

A small Library, of well selected books, belonging to the town, is kept in the Academy, and is open to the students, at 50 cents per session.

At the end of every session premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall complete a full course, certificates of graduation will be presented But in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular letter will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c. whilst here.

The prices of tuition, per session, are $11 00, $13 50, and $16 00, according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work which is $6, painting $10, and music $20. Boarding in the best families, $45. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session, which commences in July and January.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than at many similar institutions, as will be seen by a reference to their advertisements, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages

It is only necessary to add that the moral aspect of this town is now good, and is gradually improving; and it is believed that the manners and the moral feelings of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

May 23, 1827. 4—



# The Album
## AND
## LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesday

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts a general weekly summary of Foreign and domestic news with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. Its will be neatly printed on fine paper (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages, without advertisements, which are to be inserted on a cover.—The price is only Two Dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. B. Foole's Fancy book Store, Chesnut street, S C Shepperd's 107 S Ninth st eet John R. Walkers 209, N. Front street, and at William Savery's, 70, S Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck, Osborn Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas G. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor. No 40 Race-street, Philadelphia Editor copyings this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.



# THE CASKET
## Or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

THE patronage that has already been extended tothge Casket, has not only exceeded our most sanguine expectations, but, if we mistake not, is unprecedented in the annals of monthly literature—This success has induced us to intend to give the work a more attractive form for the ensuing year, as well in its literary department, as in its decorations and typographical arrangements A new font of type has been procured, upon which it is to be printed: the size and number of the pages will be considerably extended and enlarged: and paper superior to that now used, will be employed in its publication: meantime, that every department may exhibit a corresponding degree of improvement, arrangements have been entered into with artists for various decorations and ornaments. The usual number of copper-plates will be found, and it is proposed to furnish each number with *two* wood engravings, instead of one, as now published. The wood engravings representing scenes, or referring to incidents familiar or interesting to most of our readers, will be accompanied by well written descriptions of events and exhibitions connected with the picture—each reflecting upon the others interest and value.

It is our intention to render the Casket interesting to the various classes of readers to whom periodical literature generally addresses itself; we shall then feel called upon to search, with renewed attention and assiduity, for the most interesting contents of foreign magazines, while a proper inducement will be held out for native writers to contribute a portion of their labours to enrich our kasket.

These regulations can be effected without any sacrifice of that light reading, and general magazine of small paragraphs, that must enter into all literary works; inasmuch as the size of the work will be very considerably enhanced—its contents, therefore assume a more diversified form, and boast an increase of solid matter.

The price of the Casket will be 3 dolls. 50 cents per annum, payable within three moths after the receipt of the first number—but, if the subscription is paid in advance, 2 dols. 50 cents will be received as payment in full

The arrangements that we have made for the publication of the Casket, warrant us in assuring its patrons, that it shall equal, in attraction, any work of the kind that has been published: while its price is scarcely half that of the most ordinary monthly publication.

The Patrons of the Casket who intend to continue the work after the present year will please to intimate their wishes by sending us the subscription in *advance*—the increasing expenses of the paper, printing, engraving, &c. render it absolutely necessary for us to be furnished with the means of meeting expenditures promptly.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
*Philadelphia.*

It may be well to state, that the 'Casket for 1827' will form a distinct volume, at 2 dolls. 50 cents per annum; and, on its completion, contain thirty six splendid engravings, with nearly 500 pages of letter press printing, constituting one of the *cheapest* publications in the United States. A few of the numbers can be supplied to future subscribers.

Those Editors who have already politely favored us with a notice of the work will enhance the obligation, and entitle themselves to another copy of it by giving this a few insertions.

*** Subscriptions to the above work received at the Post Office, Milton, N C.



**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Shoe shop of Zachariah Lockett will please come forward and settle their accounts for the years 1826 & 1827, With Malbon Kenyon, who has the books and is authorized to Receive payment

JAS. W. JEFFREYS.

**MONSIEUR TONSON.**

LEFT this place on the 3 Feb for his stand the ensuing season at Col. Jeter's in Notoway County, Va.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD**

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, from the fact of his absconding without cause. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation

THOMAS G. POLK.

February 1st, 1828. 42—4w